WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1875.

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

INTEREST IN TRIAL CULMINATED.

BEECHIR'S EVIDENCE SEITLED IT.

MOULTON RECALLED ON THE "HELL SIDE,

HE FJENIES MAKING IT HOTTER

The, Crowd Testerday Was Much Les tinued and Corroborated Mr.

* ened - Cleveland's Evidence Con-Beecher's Throughout - The Plymouth P. ople Evidently Acquit Their Pastor

SIXTEENTH WEEK OF THE TRIAL.

Continuation of Mr. Cleveland's Testimony for the Defense. NEW YORK, April 23.-The attendance at the trial this morning had decreased in a marked de gree, and nearly all the speciators who presented themselves, bearing tickets, gained admission to

the court room. When the court was opened ME, CLEVILAND TOOK HIS PLACE on the stand and was hunded a paper. He said I gave this power of attorney to Mr. Shearman since Thursday of last week. When I testified before I said I did not know where it was. This is correct, because then it had gone out of my hands. I supposed when it would be proper to introduce this paper it would be introduced. I went from Boston to the White mountains on the think Moulton had made his long statement then, but I do not rember the date. Before going to Boston I heard that the second statement was in preparation by Moulton. This paper was the subject of discursion between Heecher and my-self before I but the White mountains. I heard

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON BERCHER, and also that it was in reference to the charge of blackmail preferred against Moniton. The object in view in my visit to Boston had no reference to making an arrangement to supercode this statement. My visit there under instructions from Beecher was to hear no explanation in regard to these charges until what Moniton and Tilton had said would be withdrawn absolutely. In my visit to Boston I did expect by any arrangement to put a roup to this statement. My visit to Boston was simply to hear

WHAT REDPATH BAD TO SAY,

TAKE BACK AN ANSWER TO BESCHER

at the White mountains.

Witness was seaked whether, on being given a written authority by Beecher to act for him in the matter, would be have returned with the answer to Beecher. He replied, no person but Henry Ward Beecher would have written such a letter. Counsel objected to this, and asked that it be stricken out; which was ardered by the court. The question was repeated, and witness said: I would have creturned to Beecher with an answer. I did not expect to meet Moulton at Besten, but I thought I might meet Tilton. I went to Boston as a maiter of courtesy to Redpath, Governor Claffin, and other gentlemen who had telegraphed. I had nothing special to do with regard to the charge of blackmail against Moulton. I do not recollect that anything in particular was to be done with regard to with drawing the charge of blackmail against Moulton. There was a conversation about it, however, before I went to Boston. I did not understand that I was to withdraw the charge. This

I'm mediately and avoid a terrible calamity, and saying he had through three years of silence precured an opportunity which he held only for a day, and asking that he should not be frustrated with besitation.
Mr. Morris read a dispatch from Mr. Beecher in English conveying information that Mr Cleveland would meet him at the depot; that he had been given a letter of authority in his behalf, and that he (Beecher) could not leave till Monday if at all

and that he (Beecher) could not leave till Mon-day, if at all.

Witness continued: Mr. Beecher told me about these telegrams on the evening of September 3, and I lett for Boston next morning. That night there may have been an allusion about my going to Boston next morning. I do not remember a dispatch being sent the previous night that I would go on in the morning with full decument-ary authority. This letter of authority was handed to me when I was getting into the stage to go to the cars. On December 31, 1573, I sev-ered my connection with the Christian Union, I entered into partnership with Huribert & Co., paper manufacturers. When I entered that firm I offered to supply Ford & Co. with mate-rial. This they declined. I did not tell Mr. Ford that I could rain the Christian Union, or that

with Mrs. Tilton. I know Samuel Belcher. The with Mirs. Tilton. I know Sammel Belcher. The draft of the committee's report was drawn up by Mr. Winslow and then note over before the committee. I have read Belcher's twitimony out of the report of the investigating committee. In the making up of the report of the committee it was based on evidence taken before that body. The witnesses examined were not sworn.

Mr. Beach here asked Mr. Shearman for the minutes of the testimony taken by the stenographer, and the latter replied that he would see about it.

about it.

Witness said: I signed the report of the committee, and the evidence was then fresh in my mind. I have recollection of hearing of a paper shown to Dr. Storers in 1879, saying that Tilton's wife had informed him that Beecher had solicited first. Tilton to be a wife to him, with all that mame implied. I do not recollect whether the committee considered Moulton's statement of August 21. We did not consider that it came up as evidence before the committee. I do not recollect whether the used the four letters in Mr. Moulton appeared before the committee on two occasions and made short statements. I was aware that Moulton had been requested to come before the committee, but was not aware that he had offered to make a detailed statement or submit to an eramination before them, I was not aware that he committee received a dispatch from Moulton of fering to come before them. I wo three days before the committee made its report, Moulton's partners received a dispatch from Moulton of sering to come before them. Two or three days before the committee and list report, Moulton's partners received a dispatch saying that he was willing to go go before them. The committee's report had not then passed from the hands of the committee. I took no part in the proceedings, When the report was made I voted on it. I do not remember an interview with Tilton in the Goiden Age office about the publication of the Bacon article, and in which I advised him not to reply to it. I hald to Tilton in my store; that if he wanted to make a direct if some be should write to the church, and not go to out IL. Witness said: I signed the report of the com-

or any other person outside of the church, and that this would be a more manly way in dealing with the matter. Tilton did send a letter to the church on May 4, 1874, when it was discussed by the examining committee, but no action was taken on it.

The court here took the usual recess, and Morris with their local but how were the received.

SLANDERING TREIR PASTOR. SLANDERING TREIR PASTOR.

I understood the charges to consist in slandering the pastor's moral character in reference to his relation to women. I do not know if West was called before the examining committee, but he was not called, or the was not called, or why I did not suggest his name as author of these charges. A letter from Tilton of August 3, decilining to appear again before the committee, was sent before I went to the White mountains. I remember Shearman's card in the Independent.

sent before I went to the White mountains. I semember Shearman's card in the Independent, which was prepared by Shearman and Tilton to clear the latter from any charge of aspersions cast on him by Baoon's letter. This finished the cross-examination.

'Be-direct examination: My state of health is at present very bad, and I had been advised by my physician not to atlend the triul. When my examination was taken at my house I was lying down, and had an attack of nervous prostration. Beecher never authorized the publication of the tripartite covenant. He made an effort to prevent it. I simply heard in '78 that West had preferred charges. I was not a member of the examining committee them, but am now. This committee

never made known any matters before them to never made known any matters before them to any members of the church. At the meeting of the church in October, 1873, nothing was said in the report about these charges. When Tilton spoke then, I do not remember that he referred to West's name. When I became a member of this committee its papers were not placed in my hands, nor were the West charges talked about in mew bearing. In examination in my sick room my hands, nor were the west charges taked about in my bearing. In examination in my sick room my state of health was not so good that I could re-member what was asked me. On June 26 I did not menfron the names suggested by Beecher as members of the investigating committee to Shear-man or Gen. Tracy. Those names would have eccurred to every member of Plymouth church who would be called on to sugest names for such a purpose.

who would be called on to sugest names for such a nurpose. Mr. Beecher then submitted to these rentlemen called in the names of Wm. M. Evarts, tieorge Wm. Curis and Wm. Cullen Bryant to act as a committee in this matter. Mr. Evarts had then no relation to Mr. Beecher as counsel or otherwise that I knew of. Mr. White was not present until the 19th of July, when Tilton was before the committee. I received legal advice to the effect that if the investigating committee went on with their labors without having the ratification of the examining committee they would be liable to be suced for libel. This referred to the publication of the testimony, and not the taking of it. I had no knowledge of Mr. West was possessed of any knowledge of CHARGES AGAINST MR. HEECHERE.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. BEECHER.

We had used every effort to get documents and statements from Mr. Moulton prior to the receipt of his dispatch of August 20, and the committee had their report completed at that time. The report was submitted on the 28th of August. When I had the correspondence with Mrs. Ovington I had no knowledge that Mrs. Tilton was going to leave her home. I never entered into any design to get her to leave her home.

Re-cross-examination: The legal advice I received related simply to the publication of the testimony, and not to the simple announcement of this committee. I did not mention the names of Mr. Bryant, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Curtis in my testimony given before. When my testimony was taken I was dressed and lying down in my room. I was able to move about in my reom. My state of bealth is such new that my mind is affected and my remembrance defective.

To Mr. Shearman: The members of the investigating committee did not make any formal acceptance of their offices.

The witness was allowed to leave the stand CHARGES AGAINST MR. BEECHER. gating committee did not make any to-priance of their offices. The witness was allowed to leave the stand not take his sent among the Plymouth gather-

ar. At this point Judge Fullerton and Mr. Moulton ME, MOULTON THEN TOOK HIS PLACE e witness stand for further cross-examina-and said: I know Mr. Samuel W. Partridge tion, and said: I know Mr. Samuel W. Partridge since 1864, but do not remember a conversation about Tilton's reasons for writing the life of Victoria Woodhull which I had with him.

The witness was asked if he said to him that Tilton wrote this life to put himself at the head of the spiritualists of the country, as there were more spiritualists in the country than Congregationalist.

nore spiritualists in the country than Congregationalists.

To this question Fullerton objected, and an argument insued between Evarts and Beach on
the subject. The latter argued that it was
wholly immaterial to the issues of the case.

After some intrher argument Judge Nellson
ruled that he would take the answer.

The question was repeated, and the witness
said the question is involved. I know no such
thing, and said no such thing. I told Mr. Partridge, however, that the spiritualists of the country did outnumber the Congregationalists. I do
not know what surgested this remark. We conversed aboute Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Tilton, Mr.
Beecher and Mrs. Woodhull. I had no conversation with Mr. Partridge about Tilton's reason
for writing the life of Mrs. Woodhull. I will
swear that if I did have such a conversation with
him I bever said that Mr. Tilton told me so, and
I did not tell Mr. Partridge that.

Mr. Meulton was then allowed to leare the
stand.

Mr. Partridge was then recalled by defence and

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stand.

Mr. Partridge was then recalled by defence and was asked what Noutten said to him about Tilton's reasons for publishing Woodbuil's life.

Witness said: Mr. Moulton told me— Witners said: Mr. Moulton told me—
Here Mr. Beach objected, and the answer was ruled out by the Court.
On turther cross-examination by Mr. Beach, the witness said: This conversation occurred shortly after the publication of the pamphlet. I think it was in the year 1872 that this conversation took place. This conversation was in the office of Woodruff & Robinson, in the fall of the year. My duties then were receiving and paying out the indeep and making entries in the books. Adjournment of court interrupted further cross-examination of this witness.

Underwriters' Convention-

NEW YORK, April 23.—Upon resumption of the session of the convention, the board of fire underwriters to-day reported. Several companies were

for the ensuing year: Stephen Crowell, D. A. Heald, John W. Murray, Charles Platt, A. G. Baker, D. R. Smith, B. Lockwood, J. B. Hall, Jeotre P. Cram, George L. Chase and Henry Kellogg.

ellogg. H. A. Oakley was elected president; L. J. Hen-

The Funeral of Gen. John H. Ball-The funeral of Gen. John H. Beil, late United States volunteers, took place from the Sweden. borrian church in Fifty-ninth street, New York, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m. A large delega-tion from the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Gen. Bell was Recorder, was in attendance. The pall-bearers, selected from that order, were Com-

pall-hearors, selected from that order, were Commodore Henry Engle, U. S. N.; Colonel H. C.
Lockwood, General J. B. Kiddoo, General M. T.
McMahon, General J. A. Carieton, Colonel Horatio C. King, General Edward Jardine, General
G. H. Sharpe, General Jacob Sharpe, Colonel
Robert Watts, Captain Thomes Freeborn, Colonel R. C. Perry. The remains were taken to
Grange, N. J. for interment. General Bell was
a very gallant officer, and was severely wounded
eleven times. At Antietam his skull was badly
fractured by a shell, and for two days he laid
upon the field, having been given up as past hope.
He never recevered from the effects of his wounds,
and has died at the early age of thirty-six, a
sacrifice to his country.

National Trust Company against Chas. Raiston Valentine Gleason, Andrew L. Roberts and oth Valentine Gleanon, Andrew L. Roberts and others, to recover \$50,000 obtained by Raiston from the Trust Company, on forty-two forged bonds of the New York, Buffalo and Erie Railway Company, in the forging and uttering of which defendants are alleged to have been implicated, was terminated to-day, the jury finding a verdict of \$33,000 for plaintiff. RAILWAY CHANGE.

Libel Suit-The Plaindealer Muloted in th

Sum of \$2,250. CLEVELAND, April 23.-In the libel suit of J. S. Young : gainst the Cleveland Plaindealer a verdict was rendered to day in the United States published in the Plaindealer in April, 1874, charg ing him with having robbed his own store for the purpose of defrauding his partner and creditors. The Plaindecler's information was received from detectives and others connected with the police

Sudden Death of Colonel Yerger. BALTIMORE, April 23 .- Colonel E. M. Yerger, ormerly of Mississippi, but for several years past resident of this city, died very suddenly last right. At one time his name was prominent before the public in connection with the killing of Colonel Crane at Jackson, Miss., for which he was tried by a military commission. The deceased was in apparently good health up to one o'clock p. m. yesterday. For several years since residing in Baltimore he was proprietor and editor of the Evening Journal.

Celebration in Honor of Cervantes

New York, April 23.-The Spanish resident in this city celebrated the 250th anniversary of the death of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," this evening at the Hoffman house. The hall wathis evening at the Hollman house. The hall was decorated with flags and numerous floral devices. The Spanish Minister, Senor Morbilla, precided, and addresses were delivered by Senors Ferro de Conto, editor of the El Cronica, Major Sanches, Senor Jese T. Cuellar, of the Mexican Legation; Dr. Manul Uribe, of Columbia; Senor Artmera Cuyas, and others. The banquet brought the proceedings to a close.

Sentence of an Embezzler.

NEW YORK, April 23 .- In the Hudson County ken Savings bank while cashler, was brought up

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—A defalcation has been discovered in the Western Union telegraph office in this city, and John R. Heiner, chief elerk

THREE STEAMERS BURNED

A LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

THE VICTIMS MOSTLY SPECTATORS.

THEY COLLIDE WITH THE BURNING BOAT.

VESSELS SET ADRIFT FOR SAFETY.

and All are Sacrificed-Those on Board Escape into the Stream and Many are Drowned-Large Quanti-

ties of Freight Destroyed - Many Strangers Among the Lost.

New ORLEANS, April 23 .- About 4 p. m. a fire broke out in the blacksmith shop of the steamer John Kyle, which was lying at the foot of Poydras street. The Kyle lay between the Jessie Taylor below and the Exporter above. The Bod-man lay above and next to the Exporter. Soon after the alarm was given the tugboat Ella Wood came up and commenced throwing water on the burning vessel, but without effect. Capt. Hutchinson, of the Kyle, was standing on the forward deck when the fire broke out. He promptly noti-fied all on board to leave, as it was apparent from the first the boat could not be saved. Capt. Hutchinson thinks every one on the Kyle was saved. Wm. Brown, the chief clerk, who opened the safe and took out the money and papers, was the last to leave the Kyle, which had in the meanthe inst to leave the ayes, which has in the mean-time been set adrift. In escaping he was envel-oped in flames and soverely if not dangerously burned on the face and hands. His eye-lashes and monstache were singed off. He however jumped into the river and swam ashore, and was at once taken to a hotel, where he was attended by a physician.

at once taken to a note, where he was attended by a physician.

Capt, Hutchinson save the cabin of the Kyle was enveloped in fames in less than two min-utes from the time the first alarm was given. When the Kyle was cut loose the eddy drifted her up stream, and those on shore seeing the dan-ger cast off the hawsers by which the Exporter and Rodman were tied up. This act proved dis-nastrous, the Kyle drifting against the Exporter and Rodman, and all three boats drifted into the stream. So ranid was the progress of the flames astrous, the Kyle drilling against the Exporter and Bedman, and all three boats drifted into the stream. So rapid was the progress of the flames that the Exporter took fire the mement the Kyle touched her. People on board the Exporter having no other refuge jumped on the Bodman. This beat in less than a minute after also caught fire, and the three burning vessels drifted together into the atream, where they were soon burned to the water's edge. Many persons who had gone on the Exporter and Bodman as spectators were on board when the boats' drifted into the stream, and had to jump overboard. Some of them were rescued, but a large number are believed to have been lost. The number lost is estimated at from twenty to one hundred. The commander of the United States steamer Kansas promptly sent out his boats, one of which rescued thirteen person. The jobbing tug-boats made no effort to rescue those on burning boats. There was an excursion party from Cincinnati or Pittsburg, many of whom it is feared are lost. The Bodman strived this morning and had discharged most of her cargo. The Exporter was to leave this evening, and had on board about 450 tons of freight, all of which was lost. Among the lost is the daughter of Capt. Reese, of the Exporter. Capt. Shinkle, of the Bodman, was much burned about the face and hands. A son of Capt. Shinkle is reported among the lost. The Exporter, owned by James Reese, sr., of Pittsburg, was valued at \$45,000. The John Kyle, owned by Capt. O. P. Shinkle and others, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$60,000. The Charles Bodman, owned by Capt. O. P. Shinkle and others, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$60,000. The Charles Bodman, owned by Capt. O. P. Shinkle and others, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$60,000. The Charles Bodman, owned by Capt. O. P. Shinkle and others, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$60,000. The Charles Bodman, owned by Capt. O. P. Shinkle and others, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$60,000. The Charles Bodman, owned by Capt. O. P. Shinkle and others, of Cincinnati, was valued at \$60,0

to be insured in Western offices.
On board the Exporter was Capt. Reese, the owner, from Pittsburg, whe, with his family and a number of friends from that city, were here on a pleasure excursion. The ladies of the party were all ashere except Mrs. Reese and daughter and one other lady. Mrs. Reese and the other lady were saved, but the daughter was drowned. It is impossible to night to give the names of the lost. The bulls of the Exporter and Charles.

MINING TROUBLES. The Mob Renewing Rictous Proceedings. day night was followed by another last night, resulting in the death of one man and the narrow escape of another. The raid of last night occurred in the house of James Morrison, some two or three

escape of another. The raid of last night occurred in the house of James Morrison, some two or three miles beyond the scene of Wednesday night's disturbance. Jasper Ely, whose place was attacked the previous night, together with his brother-in-law, G. Landerburn, were stopping at Morrison's over night. On the arrival of the mob Ely escaped by climbing a tree. Landerburn, however, was badly beaten by the crowd, and received a flesh wound in the head from a musket ball. He fired two pistol shots during the melse, and evidently killed one of the miners, as one of their number was discovered by the crowd at the head of the stairs in a dying condition. This discovery distracted the attention of the mob, and while they were disposing of their comrade, who by this time was dead, Landerburn made his escape.

Mr. Landerburn was one of those merchants doing business here in Hanleton who refused to satist the sheriff when the latter needed assistance. He had also been supplying the miners with muskets for a year or two past, and his experience of last night among his chosen friends had so disgusted him as to lead him to make a personal request of Gen. Orborne that the troops shall not only not be withdrawn, but the outposts may be extended and strengthened. In view of his pravious opposition to the troops his sudden conversion causes much amusement and comment. A party who started to follow the mob after they had finished their work at Morrison's discovered the body of the dead miner, which had been carried off and secreted under a pile of leaves. The keen seen of a dog betrayed the spot and led to the identification of the bedy. The man was recognized as one of the leaders in the attack on Ely's house on Wednesday night.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Bowen's Libel Suit-Respite of Murderers-

Prosecution of Parker.
CHARLESTON, April 23.—The libel case against the News and Courier has occupied the Oriminal Court for the past two days from 9 a. m. until after dark. The evidence was closed to-night, the cross-examination of the main witnesses having Heavy Verdict. been the most searching and prolonged that has occurred in any trial here for many years.

Two colored murderers named Bunch and Hardee, who were to have been hung to-day, were respited at noon by the colored Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, in the absence of Governor Chamberlain from the State.

ernor Gleaves, in the absence of Governor Chamberlain from the State.

The war against corrupt officials begun by Gov. Cnamberlain, has already resulted in the arrest of Miles C. Parker, the State treasurer under the Scott and Moses administrations, upon charges of fraul and embezziement preferred by Governor Chamberlain and others. Parker has been committed to Columbia jail in default of \$250,000 bail. It is rumored that this is but the first of series of efforts to bring the public plunderers to justice.

Grep Prespects.

St. Louis, April 23.—Information from nearly sil sections of the State regarding crops is to the effect that about three quarters of the fall wheat is destreyed. One half of it will be plowed and corn planted instead. There is only about one half the usual average of oats. The reach crop in Missouri and Arkansas has been nearly destroyed. Apples and pears are uninjured.

Onicato, April 23.—The Inter-Ocean to-morrow will contain reports from nearly 400 towns in the Northwest, giving accounts of the condition of the crops. A summary of the reports shows that is Missouri wheat and oats are badly eaten by grasshoppers, and fears are entertained that in the large breadth planted much grain will be destroyed by them. Fruit is uninjured. In Wisconsin winter wheat is slightly injured; spring wheat is just planting, and fruit is somewhat injured.

In Indiana wheat has been badly injured by

where the planting, and fruit is somewhat injured.

In Indiana wheat has been badly injured by the cold weather. Bye and barley will also be short crops. Outs will not yield more than half a crop, and the fruit crop will be almost a total failure. Corn planting is delayed on account of the frost.

In Kausas the season has been favorable, the large areas of wheat and outs sown are in fine condition. ondition.
In Michigan the season is backward. Wheat

In Michigan the season is backward. Wheat is badly injured by frost, and in many localities farmers are turning it out. Oats and oorn, as well as most of the small frauits, are killed.

In Nebraska the prospects for all grains and fruits are fisttering. In Minnesota the season is backward. The average breadth of spring wheat is sown. The winter wheat is uninjured, and small fruits promise well.

In lowa little more than an average of spring wheat is sown, and will yield well, but little winter wheat is sown and that is uninjured. Oats and barley are badly injured. Fruits will be an average orp,

bariey are badly injures. age crop. In Illinois prospects for winter wheat are very discouraging. Where large areas are usually sown there will not be over a helf crop. Many wheat fields are being plowed for corn. Spring wheat and cats are damaged; also rye and bariey. Fruits are generally destroyed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The North German man-of-war Undine, from Hawana, arrived in Hampton Roads last evening.

Gov. Stanford's celebrated \$50,000 trotter, Occident, has arrived at Philadelphia in charge of Budd Doble. The latter has him now in training at Point Breeze for the Mayraces. His trotting sulky weighs but forty-sight pounds. Robert W. Batling was convicted of murder in the second degree yesterday at Roudout, N. Y., for killing John Tomkins at New Paltz in Octo-ber last, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison for

A Dubuque special says Eastern and Western creditors of J. B. Allen, the banker, yesterday joined issue there in Judge Love's court. A decree was issued throwing Allen into bankruptcy. Said Allen's estate will not pay over ten cents on the dollar.

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

GERMANY. Expulsion of the Foreign Nuns from Posen.

BRELIN, April 23.—The police authorities of Posen have notified all the Ursuline Sisters in that district who are not natives of Germany that they must leave the country within two menths.

Reported Battle and Defeat of the Patriots. HAVANA, April 23 .- An unofficial report is in irculation that a severe fight has taken Las Cruces, on the Clenfuegos railway, the head quarters of Captain General Valmaseda, and that seventy rebels were killed and their entire force

Deposition of the Guikwar of Baroda-CALCUTTA, April 23.—Lord Northbrook, Vice-roy of India, has issued a proclamation deposing the Gulkwar of Haroda, declaring him and his the Guikwar of Haroda, declaring him and his issue precluded from all rights appertaining to sovereignty of county, and compelling the Guikwar and his family to select a place for their interment in British India. The Viceroy says this measure is based independently of the recent trial of the Guikwar upon his motorious misconduct, gross misgovernment and incapacity. Furthermore, the restoration of the Guikwar would be detrimental to the interest of Baroda. The Viceroy will select a member of the Guikwar family to reign.

The Thorn in Britain's Side-Dr. Kenealy's Metion-Excitement of the Friends of the

LONDON, April 23.—The motion of Dr. Kenealy borne trial, is to be taken up this afternoon in the House of Commons. A large crowd is assembled about the Parliament House, and it is fast increasing. Trouble is apprehended, and hundreds of extra policemen have been stationed around the building. Dr. Kenealy arrived at the Parliament House at 4p. m. His appearance was greeted with great cheers from the throng on the streets.

Hespoke in severe terms of the Pittendreigh orgeries, and stated that the claimant was unbie to call more witnesses for lack of funds. The benalities for contempt of court had been directed against one side only, the witnesses were browleaten, and the partiality of the Beneh was patent hroughout the proceeding. Dr. Kencaly delared he had sacrificed himself to his sense of onor and duty, and had been irretrievably sonor and duty, and had been irretrievably uined is his profession. He believed the motion close the House would never be renewed in its resent form. It was impossible to predict the secult if this commission should be refused. The

result if this commission should be refused. The detect of the motion would spread dismay throughout the country. Dr. Renealy spoke three hours.

He was followed by Mr. Whalley, who seconded the motion.

Sir Richard Baggailay opposed the appointment of a commission, for which there was not the slighest ground of instification. The observations alleged to have by in made by the Chief Justice were grossly misunderstood and misinter.

Justice were grossly misuaderstood and misinterpreted.

Mr. Whalley remarked that the House seemed to be interested in the suppression of an inquiry which would lead to the supposure of a Catholic conspiracy against the Tichborne claimant.

Sir Henry James, who was Attorney General under the last Gindstone Ministry, denounced the motion as an attack on the jury system, and declared the commission asked for unprecedented.

Mr. Disraeli said Kenealy's speech was a thricetold tale. The charges of misconduct made against the Chief Justice were entirely unsupported. Alluding to Dr. Kenealy, he respected that a talented man under hallucination had destroyed his own reputation.

Mr. John Bright reviewed the evidence in the Tichborne trials, and declared that he could not but agree with the jury in their verilists.

The motion of Dr. Kenealy was then rejected by a vote of 453 near to 1 sye.

London, April 23.—There has been an unusual increase of dementia among the inmates of the Liverpool workhouse, which is attributed to religious excitement.

THE STATUS OF THE PRESS. LONDON, April 23.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Sullivan stated that he had been assured by the Marquis of Hartington that a resolution would be introduced regulating the position of reporters for the press in the House. In view of this promise he said he would not carry out his intention of calling attention to the presence of strangers. This was a great relief is

carry out his intention of calling attention to the presence of strangers. This was a great relief te the spectators, who had crowded the gallery in expectation of an exciting debate.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Dr. Kenealy roce and moved that a royal commission be appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the Tichborne trials. In a powerful speech in support of his resolution, Dr. Kenealy alluded to the growing dissatisfaction at the result of three trials and the manner in which they had been conducted by the Bench. Nothing short of a royal commission of inquiry would content the peeple of England, who were convinced that justice had not been done. He stated he had received many letters from America to the same effect. This discontent had grown into a torrent which was pouring over the land. The late Ministry partly owed its downtail to its conduct in regard to the Tichborne case. He asserted that he had positive proof that the Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, in seederly, while the trial was in progress, said he would give the claimant fitten years imprisonment.

Address of the Bishops on the Religious Troubles. City of Max:co, 13th, (via Havana.)—The Archbishops of Mexico, Guadalajara and Michoa can have issued an address in regard to the re cent laws affecting the Church in Mexico. They enjoin on the clergy and people moderation an respect for the authorities, and advise Catholic to be patient, and act as Christians under their

By the following record will be seen an alarm-ng increase in the number of suicides in New York and other large cities in which the Sun cir-

York and other large class in which the data vi-culates:

In Richmond, Va., they have a mild way of putting a suicide, as the following dispatch de-notes: Rickard T. Foster, a well-known citizen, was found on Thursday about midnight on the street ineantible, and was carried to the station-house, where he died soon after. The coroner's inquest yesterday found that he came to his death by self-administering of morphine. Deceased was at one time in the brokers' business in this city, and prominently connected. by self-administering of morphine. Deceased was at one time in the brokers' business in this city, and prominently connected.

In New York on Thursday, Chas. C. Lewis, who was a member of the suspended firm of Websier, Lewis & Co., and whose family is at Alken, S. C., shot himself dead at the Windsor house, in consequence of his difficulties. He left a letter addressed to his wite with \$175 in it, which he appeared to have raised with some difficulty.

Raymond Schneider, a German, aged forty five, pursued a more novel method, at his residence, No. 36 Bloceker street. From the position in which the body was found it was evident that he had passed a plece of a clothes line in a noose about his neck and fastened the other end to a gas-bracket. He had then sat down on a chair, and, by leaning forward, had strangled himself to death. When found life was extinct. The motive which prompted Scheidert to destroy himself could not be ascertained. He leaves a widow and three young children.

Joseph Vait, aged thirty-six, was found dead in his room, at No. 110 Third avenue, having committed switched by shooting himself in the mouth with a small pistol. Vait had not been seen by the other inmates of the hous since 9 e'clock p. m. on Wednesday, which excited their suspicions, and on forcing an entrance tinc his room he was found dead on the bed, the pistel lying beside him.

John E. George, a son of the postmaster of Leb

CAPTAIN A. P. ST. JOHN.

captain St., John was for many years one of the mest popular commanders of the famous "People's Line" of North River steamers. His name was as familiar as "household words" thirty years ago to all travelers over the great Hudson River route in its paimy days, before the construction of the Harlem and Hudson River ratiways, and his sad "taking off" in his old age will carry sorrow to many a heart. Record of Fire-

Record of Fire.

Bennington, Vt., April 23.—The paper mill of George Beaten & Sons was burned last night. Loss \$73,000.

Philladellphila, April 23.—To-night Shefield's large cotton mill, in Manayunk, was totally destroyed by fire. The 'finames originated in the carding room. The building was of stone, five stories high, and recently built, and was eccupied by Dawson & Shaw. Insurance in Pennsylvania and Anthracite. The loss though heavy cannot be estimated.

Richmond, Va., April 25.—The building No. 1607 Main street, occupied by H. Morris, agent for the Canton color works, took fire to day, and the two upper stories were burned. The stock, valued at \$34,000, was nearly all destroyed or damaged by water. Issurance \$15,000, in the following companies: London and Liverpool and Globe, North British and Mercantile, Imperial and Royal, each \$4,000. Phillips & Co., boot and \$4,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

Naw York: April 23.—A fire broke out in the Linseed-oil Manufactory of Wm. Force & Sons., at the foot of Warren street, Jersey City, shortly before 6 o'clock p. m., through the superheasting of oil in one of the tanks, and consequent overflow. The building were partly brick and partly frame; abut one hundred feet front on Warren street, by eighty feet deep, along the South Cove. They were three stories in height, with an extension used for engines, boilers, &c. There was in stock, so tons of oil canks, 500 bags of cake meal, 6,000 buckets of seed, 195,000 pounds of oil meal, 20,000 gallons of oil in tanks and 30,000 gallons of oil in tanks and so,000 gallons of oil in barrels. The dock was also destroyed, together with 150 barrels of oil meal which was to have been shipped to-morrow. Nothing whatever was saved. A member of the firm states their loss will probably less than \$120,000. Desurance, 20,000. The buildings in the Hme yards of Washburn & Campbell, adjoining, were destroyed, also a dwelling. Loss, \$12,000.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY DELANO.

CLOSING OF VINEZUELAN PORTS

MOUNTAIN OF PLATINUM.

IMMENSE WEALTH OF THE BLACK HILLS.

Revenues and Finances-Army and Navy News-Dangerous New Coun-Colorado Potato-Bug-Appoint-

ment of Postmasters.

The President and Secretary of the Interior The President was visited yesterday morning by all the chiefs of the bureaus belonging to the Interfor Department, headed by Gen. Cowen. Assistant Secretary of the Interior. The object of these gentlemen was to disabuse the Pres dent's mind from any impression (if such existed) growing out of published reports to the effect that Secretary Delano had been in the habit of interfering with the subordinate officials of the Interior Department in the rendering of decisions and other official action concerning their respective bureaus. The gentlemen present declared that all such reports were thoroughly devoid of truth. and all united in the assertion that no decision of any head of a bureau of the Department had at any time been reversed by Mr. Delano, except after a full and free conference concerning such revision. The President, after expressing his ap-preciation of the visit, said at the same time, with the object it had, it was wholly unnecessary. His long confidence in the strict integrity con-

by any reports which had been made with a view impeaching his thorough honesty and effi-

tinued unshaken, and was in no wise influenced

Treasurer New. passed much time during the day in taking a quiet bird's eye view of the quarters over which he will soon have control. He was also in consultation with General Spinner and other officials of the Department. The new Treasurer seems to create a very favorable impression in official circles, and certainly bears his honors with becoming dignity.

The Cabinet.

There was nothing of unusual interest before the Cabinet meeting yesterday. All the mem-bers were present, but nothing was said upon the subject of Cabinet changes. There is as yet no intimation as to who will succeed Judge Williams. and all the names that have been used in cor nection with that office must be regarded as the result of speculation entirely.

No American Potatoes for Spain. Information has reached the Treasury to the effect that the Spanish Government has by royal decree prohibited the importation of Amer potatoes into Spain.

Army Gazette. Second Lieutenant James S. Marstetter, 24th infantry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Columbus. New York, and ordered to join his company at Fort Duncan, Texas.

Naval Orders. Assistant Surgeon James W. Buel, ordered to the Roanche; Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Amrs, ordered to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, in place of Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Taylor, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders.

Postmasters Appointed. The President yesterday appointed Edward H. Brooks to be postmaster at Camden, S. C., vice James A. Boswell, heretofore appointed but not commissioned; Harvey S. Park at Henderson, Ky., reappointed; Kalph Thayer at Oakland, Md., vice Rowan White suspended under the

New Counterfeit. A new and dangerous counterfelt has recently

A new and dangerous counterfeit has recently made its appearance at the national bank redemption agency on the five doltar notes of the First National Bank of Paxton, Ill. It is evidently altered from the plate on which the counterfeit five dollar notes on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago were printed. The plate had previously been altered to the First, Third and Mercantile National Banks of Chicago. Revenues and Finance.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$250,491.70; from customs, \$449,408.84; and national bank notes for redemption, \$851,821. The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$2,240,487; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$50,145,000; coin, \$88,-141,005; including coin certificates, \$22,200,800 outstanding legal tenders, \$379,226,900.

Venezuelan Ports Closed. The Treasury Department is in possession of The Treasury Department is in possession of the decree, heretofore announced by telegraph, issued at Caracas, Venezuela, closing the ports of Maracaibo and La vela del Coro to foreign commerce. The object of the decree is officially stated to be to prevent unlawful trade with Caracoa and to punish that place for past offenses. A custom house has been established at Porto Cabells in pursuance of the policy of the decree, that he exports from Maracaibo to the United States for the year ending September, 1874, amounted to \$4.168,185, including more than 20,000,000 pounds of coffee, the change may effect considerably the interests of merchants in this country.

The Black Hills. The venerable Thurlow Weed contributes to the iterature of the "Black Hills," the following let-

literature of the "Black Hills," the following letter from Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, of the Quartermaster's Department. Only think of a mountain worth \$\frac{a}{1}\text{ bepartment.}\$ Only think of a mountain worth \$\frac{a}{1}\text{ bepartment.}\$ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE CHIEF OF THE CHIEF OF THE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE CH

De Smet related

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT,
which occurred in the Hlack Hills beyond the
Cheyenne: One day while among the Indians a
chief came to him and showed him some pieces
of metal which he had in his builter pouch. As
soon as the Father saw it he recognized it as
platinum. In company with the chief he visited
the place and discovered a large mine of this
metal. He said it was of great extent and of untold value. He made the Indian promise never
to divulge the secret, for if he did the white people would clear the Indians out of the country.
He also promised to keep the secret. He told
us that he had carefully described the location
of this mine, and that when he died the secret
would be with his Church.
Father he Smet could not have been deceived,
and I firmly believe that there is a valuable
platinum mine between the Yellowstone and the
Unyenne. As this metal is worth \$115 per
pound avoirdupels and sliver only \$18, you can
well understand the fortune that awaits some
lucky man.
Yours truly. Strewant Van Viller, U.S.A.

ucky man. Yours truly, Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A. SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—A dispatch just re-ceived from Santa Barbara says the schooner sent to the assistance of the supposed burning steamer has returned, and reports that a man-of-

war passed yesterday firing guns for practice. There was no other information tending to confirm rumer of disaster.

J. M. Kerros, consular agent of the United States at Brest, is dead. Sintes at Breat, is dead.

Secretary Bristow left this city last night on a brief visit to New York. He will probably be absent three or four days.

Admiral Worden, of the United States navy, has arrived at Florence, where he is the guest of Mr. Graham, the American consul.

General Garfield, of Ohio; Governor McCook, of Colorado, and a number of others were to leave Chicago for San Francisco this morning in a special car.

M. Wellen, Minister of Bablic Institution in

special car.

M. Wallon, Minister of Public Instruction in France, has designated Judge Cambert as special commissioner to examine and report on the American system of education. M. Cambert will visit Washington and New York, and will also attend the Philadelphia Exhibition, in connection with which he will receive special instructions from Ministers Decares and Demeaux.

An old man down in Cooke county, Texas, has made a curious discovery, if the correspondent of the Galnegville Gazette is to be believed, and he the Galnerville Gazette is to be believed, and he seems to have no industment to lie, though he may have a slight leaning that way. He has seen, or says he has, twenty-five stones of different colors, combracing all the hues and shades of the rainbow, and warring in size from that of a man's fist for a buckshot. Their weight noems to be about that of sranite or other hard stone. The old man who showed them told the varitable G. W. who wrote the account that he made these stones from ordinary charcoal, and that he could, if he was a little better fixed make a wagon lead of the same in a few weeks. In a dark room the stones are very luminous, and seem to twinkle like the stars on a clear night. The coal is reduced in bulk about one fourth in the wonderful transformation, while it increases in weight from 500 to 500 per cent.

The Pulpit and the Stage. In the Spirit of the Times for April 17 Mr.-H. Clay Preuss, of this city, has the following letter

In the Spirit of the Times for April 17 Mr.-H. Clay Picuss, of this city, has the following letter concerning the pulpit and the stage. It is probable during the season of 1875-6 that one of Mr. Preuss' plays will be produced:

To any lair, unprejudiced mind, it must appear as an aimost axiomatic truth that whatevertends to exalt man above the animal, by cultivating his higher intellectual, moral or methetic tastes, should be regarded as an important auxiliary in the development of the religious element in our nature. Outside the ministrations of the pulpit there is no more efficient teacher than the acting drama. Indeed, it may be said that, while the preacher presents us a truth, clothed in the garb of mere abstract precept, the actor incarnates that truth into living fiesh and blood action. The Rev. Henry Bellows, in a lecture on this subject, some years ago, enunciated an important truth when he said, in substance, that the religious classes, instead of prescribing the stage, should seek to purify and elevate it, and thus make it do the "Lord's work." History tells us that the stage was not only a chosen and honored instrument for the illustration of Biblical history in the earlier period of Christianity, but that, in the far back days of sucient Greece, it antiedated the pulpit, and was, for a long period, the highest medium through which the "wisdom of the goods" was translated to the people. Even at this late day we have records of the astonating effects produced by the Furles of Eschylus transcending the highest efforts to our great Christian orator, Peter the Hermit, whose burning eloquence set all Christendom on five, and pecipitated one of the most terrific conflicts recorded in history. The dramatic profession subserves another important use th our social economy. In almost every human organism there is a certain amount of surplivavitality which must have vent. If it cannot find a channel through on the people will at last prompt them to put a argument, and they are religious prejudices existing aga

his characters upon the stage, to copy from living models of culture and refinement in social life; when the actor, with just pride, shall regard him-self as an apostle of art, and strive, by pure thoughts and a noble life, to fit himself for com-musion with those great minds whose conceptions it is his high office to translate to the world. Madame Ristori. The first appearance of Madame Ristori in the white garments, says a London paper, and with white garments, says a London paper, and with the pale and haggard visage of the troubled sleer-walker, subdued the customary outbursts of applause, and thenesforth a silence so profound that the faintest utterance would easily have been caught, marked the interest felt in this bold experiment. It was at once perceived that in point of accent there was nothing to prevent her taking a position on the English stage. Her countenance, as she enters holding out her rigid hands, is expressive of intense weariness—of grief and terror and despair, which have lost their hold upon the mind from sheer exhaustion of the bodily power, but which return in fits and starts. The convusieve turning of the eyes, the audible drawing inward of the breath, the piteous inward moon and subdued sobbings, belong to those realistic touches with which Madame Rister knows how to move so powerfully the feelings of the spectators. All the visions which are passing in the mind are indicated by the shades which pass over the features, and by the strange weird movements of the members of the body almost as clearly as by words. Pity, perhaps, more than terror is the feeling inspired, while the dread importance of the State secrets, which are thus mistily betrayed, is so finely indicated by comments of the dotor and the lady.

dread importance of the State secrets, which are thus mistily betrayed, is so finely indicated by comments of the doctor and the lady.

Not the least force of the details is the smile of triumph which breaks through the remorse and anguish depicted in her features as the vision takes her back to the old days when the sight of splendor and power within her grasp made even bloody deeds a jest. The moment at which she thus glides, as it were, from the present into the past is very finely marked by a pause in which the sace, looking upwards, and thrown back, seems for a moment to have reached the last stage of langour. Then it is that, after awhile, the power of the vision suddenly lends new strength, and she goes through the old ferocious exultation, re-enacts the tempting of her well-lating husband to the murder of Duncan, and finally leaves the stage thrusting onwards his imaginary form as she had done on that fatal night. The whole scene exercised a powerful influence over the imagination of the spectators.

Ford's Opera House—Buffalo Bill.

Ford's Opera House—Buffalo Bill.

This afternoon and evening affords the last opportunities to see Buffalo Bill and Kit Carson, jr.

The play of "Life on the Border" will be the attraction. Since Buffalo Bill was here last season he has made great advances in the histrionic art, and is beginning to develop decided talent as an actor. In May Mr. Cody (Buffalo Bill) will set as the guide of a party of English gentlemen, headed by Mr. Thomas F. Medley, who remains on the plaine, hutting and sight-seeing for three or four menths. In September he goes to London to produce his dramss there. The matinee performance will be specially adopted for ladies and children, and the latter will be particularly interested in the great bear fight. Last evening many army officers were present, and a large representation from the best direles of theatre-goers.

The Theatre Comique. Ford's Opera House-Buffalo Bill.

The Theatre Comique. There was a tremendous jam at the Theatre Comique last night to see the sparring match be-Compare last night to see the sparring match between Tom Allen and young Donnelly. It awake enthusiasm to the highest pitch, and the exhibition will be repeated to night. This evening will also witness the last performance of the drama, "Unmasked." The patrons of the theatre will deeply regret the close of Miss Montague's engagement. Her great beauty and decided dramatic and musical talent are an acquisition to the

à To-night the amusing programme of the week a To-night the amusing programme of the week, and with the present performers, will be given for the last time. There is no abatement in the Can-Can fever, and to-night this attractive dance will be given with unusual dash. Next week the athletes, Joe Coburn and Young Donnelly put in an appearance at the Avenue.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, April 22, 1875.

On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney Geforth,
Jos. K. McCammon, esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.
was admitted to practice as an attorney and courselor of this court.
No. 9. (Original.) Exparte Louise Medway,
petitioner. The petition for a peremptory mandamus on the Court of Claims in this cause was
argued by Mr. Thomas Wilson in support of same
and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Goforth
in opposition thereto. and by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Goforth in opposition thereto.

No. 8. (Original.) Exparte The United States, petitioner. The petition for a peremptory mandamus on the Court of Claims in this cause was argued by Mr. John S. Blair, of counsel for the United States, in support of the same, and by Mr. W. Penn Clarke in opposition thereto.

No. 234. The United States, appellants, vs. David G. Farragut, admiral, &c., et al. This cause was argued by Mr. R. M. Corwine and Mr. Attorney General Williams, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. B. F. Butler for the appellers, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Nathaniel Wilson and Mr. J. H. Ashton in behalf of Admiral Porter and Rear Admiral Balley, appellers.

pelices.
Adjourned until Monday, the 1st of May, at 12 below. Circuit Court-Chief Justice Cartter. This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Clark vs. National Metropolitan Bank. The case was submitted to the court and judgment given for the plaintiff in \$3,742.92, with interest from May 19, 1874. An appeal was entered in this case.

case.
Campbell vs. Pumphrey. Judgment condemning credits in the hands of garnishee.
Gregory vs. Richards. A motion for new trial overruled. overruled.
This court will adjourn finally to-morrow. Criminal Court-Judge Olin.

Criminal Court—Judge Olin.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday:
Andrew O'Day, convicted of assault and battery, was fixed \$52, or two months in jail.

Fatrick Curtin, assault and battery. Verdict
of guilty, and one of \$30 and costs.

James Shields, assault and battery. Verdict
of guilty, and the accused fixed \$30, and in default three months in jail.

William Shaw, indistment for assault, and verdict of not rulity. ilet of not guilty.

Lucinda Coleman, indictment for assault. The

accused was acquitted.
Abraham Turser, Wm. Thomas and Gray
Lowis, indictment for burglary. Adjourned.
District Court—Judge Humphreys. This court was engaged as follows yesterday: In re case of Hertzog. Hearing fixed fo April 30. In re Litchfreed et al. Report of assignee filed.

In re Bradley & Sons, assignees. Protest va-cates and motion to modify order overruled.

In reorder of publication on application for dis-charge. Adjourned.

Police Court-Judge Snell. Rolice Court—Judge Snell.

In this court Cella Thomas, Emma Young, Wm. Kerney and Samuel T. Strothers forfeited collateral for disorderly conduct; Wm. Harrison, John O'Conner and Sarah Jackson were sent down as vagrants; Caroline Fox and John D. Blow, proisne, &c. Mary Welch, loud and bolsterour, &c. Wm. Harrison, charged with carrying a sword cane, \$50; Sonny Hammond, misohter-coully breaking doors and windows, \$50; Robert Robinson and George Handy, fixed \$5 for being sugaged in an sfirsy; General Thomas and Amon Leo, fixed \$5 for fighting; Abraham Snowdos, assault and battery on Carter Ross, \$50 or sixty days in jaik wm. Harrison, threats to Beverly Jackson, \$200 bonds to keep the puace.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

VARIOUS VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS

GRASS LAWNS NEEDED FOR THE CHILDREN.

SO A HUMANITARIAN THINKS AND SAYS.

BLAST AT CHEAP HASH-HOUSES.

How a Poor, Friendless Fellow Was Imposed on-A Bill of Fare Finaucially Discussed-More About the Blood-Currents-The Isrnel (A M. E.) Church

ISRAEL A. M. E. CHURCH.

Troubles, &c.

A Full Statement of the Troubles of the Congregation. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: The undersigned, a committee appointed to prepare an address in order to correct many

false impressions, which from time to time have been made upon the public, as to the motives the A. M. E. connection, respectfully request through your columns, to review the Old Israel Church, situated near the Capito

to this action.

Uid Israel Church, cituated near the Capitol, was, by the change of grade, so injured that the congregation petitioned the Congress of the United States for damages, which were not allowed; but the property was bought for the sum of allowed; but the property was bought for the sum of allowed; but the property was bought for the sum of allowed; but the property was bought for the sum of allowed; but the property was bought for the united States, and purchase another site and erect a building.

At a meeting of the trustees and official board of the church, (held in 1873 in the old church,) over which Bishop Shorter presided, Bishop Brown and Elder Johnson were present. The original deed was examined, and procounced by Bishop Shorter to be correct, with the exception that there was nothing in it recognizing the Episcopacy, and hoped that the letter E would be inserted in the new deed. He was there and then informed that the letter E would be inserted in the new deed, but this was not satisfactory to Bishops Campbeil and Brown and Elder Johnson. They wanted the new deed so drawn by inserting the "A. M. E. Church," in place of the "trustees of the congregation," which would have taken the control of the property out of the hands of the trustees, and have enabled the elder or bishop to close the doors or sell the property without their consent.

Thereupon Bishop Campbeil and Rev. Mr. Johnson entered a protest before the Secretary of the Interior against the money for the purchase of the property being paid over to the trustees. The matter was referred by the Secretary, Mr. Delano, to the Attorney General, Mr. Williams, who decided in substance that the purchase money munt be paid by the United States to the legal owners of the property, the trustees of the church.

to the legal owners of the property, the trustees of the church.

In the meanwhile Rev. J. M. Mitchell had been assigned to the pastorate of the church. At the expiration of his term of service, Rev. J. F. Lane was appointed to succeed him.

Bishop Campbell also instructed Rev. J. F. Lane among other things: "Now go to Israel church and fight those people and conquer them, for if they conquered him (Lane) he did not know what the result would be." A minister sent to us with such peculiar instructions, and coming not with the emblems of peace, but with the implements of war, compelled the church to refuse to receive him, as we were satisfiage that he could not with the emblems of peace, but with the implements of war, compelled the church to refuse to receive him, as we were satisfied that he could not under such circumstances be at any practical use whatever. We then called our former pastor, the Rev. J. M. Mitchell, he having resigned from the conference. For this act Hishop Campbell promulgated his order of disfellowship, forbidding the hishops and clerky of the A. M. E. Church from exercising their functions in said church, and then proceeded to establish another body under the name of "Israel A. M. E. Metropolitan Church."

politiss Church."

We then appealed to the bench of bishops; a hearing was willingly accorded us. Their powers in the case being only of an advisory nature, they failed. We then concluded to refer the matter to the general conference of 1876, believing that it, as a body of Christian ministers, could not indorse the doings of Bishop Campbell, since which time, however, the Christian Recorder, the official organ on the A. M. E. Church, and the ministers of said church have manifested toward us such a heatile spirit, both in and out of their pulpits, that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. No compromise was attempted upon the part of Bishop Campbell until he was informed that we were about to withdraw from the convention. He then sent Bishop Wayman, (one whom we all leve,) but it was too late—the time for compromising had passed. The church, according to previous announcement, held an adjourned meeting on the 16th instant and passed resolutions of severance from the A. M. E. Church. For this sact and its consequences Bishop Campbell is alone responsible. And we humbly invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon our church, and solicit the well wishes of the public for a continuance of that aid and encouragement which was denied us while in the beson of the A. M. E. Church.

CHEAP HASH. More About Boarding-Houses, &c. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1575.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sin: Many of us were pleased by the articles in
your valuable paper sometime since on cheap your valuable paper sometime since on cheap living, boarding-houses, ac. There is no more interesting subject to a large proportion of Washingtonians, so many of them being boarders. There are some private boarding-houses, conducted by estimable and deserving ladies or families, where a person 'sally finds a spirit of accommodation and the "comforts of a home," but there are many other establishments where the least possible resure for your money, in accommodation and fare, seems to be the rule. The butchers and hucksters are not alone to blame, though they have many sins of omission and commission to answer for. Some would-be fashionable families are supported, in a great measure, off of the profity of a few boarders. In the vicinity of some of the Departments there are dining saloons that correspond, to a great extent, to the salier boarding-houses in New York in their rapacity towards Department clerks. They are patronised mainly by those clerks who have no particular family or social affiliations to draw them into better places, and by those who may be said to have never known what the comforts of a home are. In the case of some of these establishments, where they give table board at 200 per month, it has been demonstrated that they cases the coverties of a some of these establishments, where they give table board at 200 per month, it has been demonstrated that they

chear ten deliberate the the consumed at special rates to the calling, and nothing is lost; for everything that is consumed, at special rates to the calling, and nothing is lost; for every scrap that comes from the tables is worked over in some shape and sent back again. To illustrate their economy towards their boarders, I will state a case in my own experience. Last fail, during the absence of my family, I took board for a month at one of these places, (being required to pay in advance, though in one of the Departments, or bring a guarantee from my chief.) On one occasion, at breakfast, topalliate the usual tough beefsteak which I expected, I asked for a milk toast in addition, when I was informed that they did not give meat with milk toast, neither eggs. So, hankering after the milk toast particularly, I ordered that. The toast and a cup of tea came, and nothing else. I made out to get a dish of fried potatoes in addition. I had paid for this breakfast in advance (at the rate of \$20 per mouth, two meals a cay) 25% cents. Its cost to the establishment could not have been over, at most, two cents for one gill of milk, two cents for one dish of warmed over potatoes, two cents for one dish of warmed over potatoes, two cents for one cup of tea—in all, eight cents.

On another occasion, at the matitutinal meal, I

toes, two cents for one cup of tem-in all, eight cents.

On another occasion, at the matitutinal meal, I asked for eighs, when I was told that they did not give eggs with meat nor meat with eight; so it took eggs, and the eight were brought, to the exclusion of all animal food, and oggs "not served twice," either. Eggs were then, I think, twenty-five cents per dozen retail, making the principal part of my meal cost on this occasion about four cents. The same alignarily policy, I am told, is still kept up there, now that eggs are not over eighteen or twenty cents per dozen.

THE STEAKS AND CHOPS
we were served with could never have cost more than four to six cents to a person. As I have said, the fault of poor living at round prices at these dining saloons are not altogether, as has been alleged, with the butchers and hocksters. There are three adults of us keeping house, and we live much better than I did at this dining saloon, and our entire outlay for marketing and groceries, all told, never reaches \$40 per month for the three, or \$10 each. Still there are many families of adults that would like to board, so as to have all their time individually to themselves from house-keeping, if there were switable places known of Why cannot we have here, in a city of boarders, such liberal and well-regulated establishments as they have in Sallimore, Philadelphis, New York, Hoston, and other places in the North, where people can get something near the worth of their money? There are half a dozen fortunes for as many enterprising men or women who will establish the right kind of places in central positionsfor instance, anywhere between the Avenue and G street and Sventh street and the Treasuryand let the fact be generally known that they are in the field. The reason that so many poor davile feed at these places, where they have to choose between the cags or a tough besteak, its that they have nobody to keep house for them or tell them where they can do better. Will not some enterprising person make a sign? THE STEAKS AND CHOPS

An Answer to Medical Student.

To the Editor of the National Republican:
Six: In your paper of Thursday we read a criticism upon my article entitled "Blood Currents."
We are happy to know our short article has called forth a criticism from so learned a medical sudent. He says we forgot to my whether we have established our assertion by matters investigation. established our assertion by patient investigation.
We answer, we have proven these assertions by a
jong and practical study, not by reading alone,

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Lut by scientific investigation of experiments from an electrical standpoint. Not only how the blood circulates, but how to reinstate imperfect circulation, as hundreds of patients can teetify, who from an overworked brain have extended the electro magnetic forces; who by calling an over amount of blood to the brain caused sleepiesmess and cold feet and hands. We, by applying the tenile current of electricity, arouse the electromagnetic forces and change the current of the blood to the extremities and relieve the brain; by that means establish the circulation, and this can be accomplished in three days, and often twenty minutes. Treating the gaugitaonia centre of the fifth pair of nerves will produce sleep, when the patient has been sleepiess for weeks. We did not use the word "humbugs" with regard to physiologists. Neither did we say they taught the heart caused the heart to throb; but that they did teach the hydraulic or vacuum theory, as aught by Harvey.

Our wise critic knows, or ought to know, that every standard physiology and anatomist used in our medical colleges teaches Harvey's theory of the circulation. Daiton says: "In fact, altogether, the best description of the movement of the heart which has yet appeared is that given by William Harver, in his celebrated work on the motion of the heart and blood, published in 1628." Dunglism says: "It was 1619 that Harvey attained a full knowledge of the circulation, but it was not promulgated until 1628." Also says of the truth of the course of the blood as established by Harvey we have numerous and incontestable evidences. Gray and Wilson, our standard anatomist, teach the same theory. Our friend V. says that we labor to show that the brain is an immense battery. We have proven to our satisfaction that the whole body is a battery, controlled by the physical motion of the body; the galvanio by the acids and alkalies as generated from the serous or mucin surfaces. The voltaic pile is the brain, with regard and alkalies as generated from the serous or mucin surfa

avain is not possible for him to some if it is from a woman, Mrs. S. E. M. Sturges, M. D.

A Plea for still more G-ass for the Bipeds-To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: Will you kindly allow me to answer, through your columns, the "Plea for the Grass" If there could be any doubt of the Americans being a practical, economical people, knowing all about dollars and cents, your plea for grass would not have failed to prove it. It is true, you have some grass—a few little parks and some little squares—at Washington. It is also true, this grass and these little parks and squares do cost a

little money, and this money has to be paid by But allow me to ask you, do you not use a part of the money paid by the taxes for other purposes? De you not pay for your hospitals, your renorm schools, houses of refuge and almshouses? Now, then, representing with your "plea" an economical problem of this practical American, it may interest you to know that parks twice as large as the whole city of Washington, most luxuriously ornamented with flower-beds, three and four and five times renewed in one season, with the most exquisite flowers and plants; parks with lakes for swimming and bathing and rowing; parks with lakes for swimming and bathing and rowing; parks with menageries (soological gardens), which have, under a certain condition, proved a saving of money, and that is "when their use was freely allowed to the public." I beg their use, not their abuse. That is another question which I should willingly answer.

England's beautiful large parks offer their velvet-like, green, grassy seats to thousands and thousands of people. Whole families from the dark, filthy by-streets start from their dingy cellar abodes, carrying their frugal meals lifting up their souls from all their sorrows and everyday drudgery, forgetting, in the bright light, the But allow me to ask you, do you not use a part

music.

In France, at Versailles, nobody ever thinks of walking on the stony, sunny, gravel roads. More than twenty thousand people walk there on one single Sunday over the grass. Even their chairs are put on the grass. At the Luzembourg gardea all kind of games and ball plays are executed. cuted.

The Germans would think a child brought up The Germans would think a child brought up under barbarians if opportunity was not offered for playing and singing and dancing and resting on the grass. A child without having gathered its spring flowers on the grass, not followed with its little, eager legs the traces of a butterfly, would be regarded as incapable to hold any good, natural, or practical feelings. Still more: Europe tries to make grass—nature's great platform—as attractive as possible to the young as well as to the old.

London (I do not know if not elsewhere) has young men and women who make it their missionary work to gather children and young people together, leading them to certain places in the parks where all kinds of aparatus for symmatice, offer the pure enjoyment of healthy bodily exercises; where balls and swings satisfy their taste, or animals, plants and water serve for conversa-

offer the pure enjoyment of healthy bodily oxercises; where balls and swings satisfy their taste,
or animals, plants and water serve for conversational instruction.

And why do they make this their mission? To
free children from the street life; to save their
sculs and bodies from the fujurious impressions
which they receive from the idleness of the body
and mind on the hot, dry street pavements; and
statistics have proved that under these arrangements the cost of these parks, with all their ornaments, and even their exposed grass plats, are
thousand fold repaid by the moral and physical
condition of the people, namely, by teaching,
first, elevating love and understanding of nature;
second, taste for pure, frugal and natural amusements; teaching and facilitating, third, family
gatherings, changing sartificial costly pleasures
in natural expenseless ones, keeping father,
mother and children together; therefore, for the
practical and economical Americans, still more
grass for the bipeds. Grass, not only to look atgrass to use it, not to abuse it; grass for rest, enjoyment and play. In short, let us teach our
whole nation, from the baby to the grandfather,
that as a nation we entirely undervalue "outdoor plays." The Kinderrarten schools are the
only schools which teach to play. Even our costly
school buildings are without play-grounds. What
shall the Franklin school do without Franklin
square?

And, now, all thoughtful taxpayers, I hope you

And, now, all thoughtful taxpayers, I hope you will not hesitate to support the free use of the grass. For a natural enjoyment, the less morey you will have to pay for hospitals and reform schools and prisons.

A Humanitarian.

Alexander J. Hamilton. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: I read with feelings of sadness, but great satisfaction, the just tribute of G. W. P. in THE REPUBLICAN of this morning to the memory of the late Gen. Hamilton. It was my good fortune to know the late Gen. H. well and intimately at ever thrilled an audience in that city as did Gen ever thrilled an audience in that city as did Gen.

H. that evening. The close of his speech was unequalied in beauty and in power.

I was with him at a meeting in Waterbury,
Conn. There his phillippic against Jefferson
Davis was terrific. More scathing, more terribie, more powerful in holy and patriotic indignation than anything uttered during the rebellion.

The late Gen. Andrew, of Massachusetts, said
to me "that Gen. Hamilton was more Websterian in mind than any man he had ever known."
No higher tribute can be paid to Gen. H. than
this from the great war Governor of the old Bay
State. this from the great war distributed and state.

He was a great orator and a great patriot, and his name will live in the fond recollections of the tens of thousands in the North who'h heard him in the defense of right" during the war. In any see, and among any people, he would have been great, because he was born so. Honor to his name. Immortality to his patriotism.

J. A. B.

Honorably Discharged.

The case of the United States against Mr. E. V. Anglim, who does business on F street, and who was charged with receiving as stolen goods two law books, the property of Pike & Johnson, attorneys-at-law in this city, was called yesterday morning in the Police Court. There being no testimony whatever implicating Mr. Anglim, his counsel, Mr. James P. Tustin, esq., moved his discharge, and Judge Snell so ordered.

Siz: Things being somewhat "mixed" in the foregoing, will you kindly allow me a word of explanation. In the first place, it was not "E. V.," but Joseph Anglim, who had been charged with the offense. In the next place, no testimony of any kind was offered yre or con, a wolls pros. having been entered; and in the third place Mr. Tustin was not my counted, for I had none, and did not need any, though Mr. Tustin who happened to sit near me, and had heard the facts of the case, did, in a friendly and impromptu sort of way, move my discharge, which was immediately so ordered. The books referred to were sold to me by a gentleman well known to Mr. Pike as well as myself, but whether he had a right to sell between them.

Respectfully yours.

Cuicago, April 23.—In the billiard tournament last night Rhines best Carter 200 to 106, Parker to 142. Up to this point in the tournament Miller has won 8 games and lost 2, Burleigh has willier has won's games and lost 2, Burleigh has won 7 games and lost 2, Carter and Rhines have won 7 and lest 3, Shaw has won 6 and lost 4, and the other contestants have won less and lost mere games than those named. There have been 57 games played,